

VERIFICATION OF A TRANSLATION

I, the below-named translator, hereby declare that:

My name and post office address are as stated below:

I am knowledgeable in the French and English languages, and that I believe the attached specification, which corresponds to the specification originally filed with US Patent Application 10/573,777, is a true and accurate English translation of the text of the French-language priority document FR 03 11364.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

  
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Date: *MAY 25, 2010*

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Microcircuit card in several parts

The present invention relates to microcircuit cards precut into a plastic support.

5 In the art of microcircuit cards, also known as microchip cards, the size and shape of the cards are generally defined by standards in widespread use in the industry. There are known in the art in particular the ID-000 format used mainly for mobile telephone operator  
10 subscriber identification cards, known as SIM (Subscriber Identification Module) cards or plug-in SIM cards in the case of GSM, CDMA and TDMA telephones or USIM (Universal Subscriber Identification Module) cards and the ID-1 format (derived from the ISO standard 7810) used for bank  
15 cards and credit cards, for example.

In theory the fabrication and logistical costs of an ID-000 format card are significantly lower than those of an ID-1 format card, in particular because of economies in terms of the plastic material, the area to  
20 be printed and the transportation and storage volume and weight. However, in the case of ID-1 format cards, card fabrication and personalization procedures are a mature technology utilizing reliable machines.

This is one reason why, in the mobile telephone  
25 art in particular, cards are sold in the form of ID-000 format microcircuit cards precut into an ID-1 format card body. The user can therefore use his card in a reader adapted to read the ID-1 format or detach the ID-000 format microcircuit card from the ID-1 format card body,  
30 for example before inserting it into his mobile telephone. It is therefore increasingly the case that the ID-1 format card body is in practice merely a simple temporary support for the SIM card.

When the user detaches his SIM card from its  
35 support, the latter is generally thrown away, unless

there is provision for the SIM card to be re-integrated into it, although this latter situation is of little significance in practice. Thus, although this makes it possible to continue to obtain the benefit of the technology developed for ID-1 format cards, most SIM cards are currently sold in an ID-1 format support that is almost immediately discarded by the user.

An object of the invention is to overcome this drawback and to increase the usefulness of the support.

The invention consists in a card comprising a body with a precut microcircuit card, characterized in that a token is also precut in the body of the card next to the microcircuit card.

The fact that a token is precut into the support next to a microcircuit card that is also precut provides for a portion of the card body to have some use after detaching the microcircuit card, independently of the latter, as well as facilitating its detachment since pressing the junction area between the microcircuit card and the token requires only a modest force. The token may have many applications: it may serve as a badge, carrying data to be read mechanically or magnetically (it can therefore carry the same information as a credit card but in a smaller format), a promotional gift carrying the logo of the card supplier, for example, together with helpline numbers, a utilitarian object such as a key fob, etc.

This token preferably extends from the microcircuit card to one corner, which helps to maximize the area of the token and therefore the area of the portion of the card body that retains some utility after detaching the microcircuit card.

Nevertheless, to preserve satisfactory stiffness of the card in its original configuration, the token advantageously extends to only one corner of the card

body, meaning that there remains, apart from the microcircuit card and the token, a generally L-shaped residual portion that has the maximum dimensions of the card body. There is therefore no risk of unintentional bending of the body as a whole, despite the precut microcircuit card and the precut token. The area of the token is increased if the token is precut between the microcircuit card and the corner at the greatest distance from it.

To facilitate detachment, the token preferably has sides that are at least approximately rectilinear (or only slightly curved).

To facilitate manufacture, the token preferably has sides that are at least approximately parallel to those of the card body.

Those sides are advantageously at least approximately aligned with the sides of the microcircuit card.

The microcircuit card advantageously has a standardized format, preferably the SIM (ID-000) format. It is equally advantageous if the card body has some other standardized format, preferably the credit card (ID-1 or CR-80) format. It must nevertheless be clearly understood that other formats are possible, for example specific to the card providers, to guarantee recognition of its product.

The token may include visual information, for example data identifying the carrier, a photo, a logo, useful addresses or telephone numbers, etc. The visual information may in particular be printed with ink or formed as a raised pattern.

The token may also include a magnetic strip for storing information, like standard magnetic cards, which can provide access to a service or even enable physical access in the manner of a badge, etc.

To facilitate handling, the token advantageously includes a member for fixing it to a key-ring or a belt loop, for example: thus it preferably includes a hole through which can be passed a key-ring, a clip at the end of a chain, etc. This hole is preferably situated in the vicinity of the microcircuit card.

The token is preferably joined to the remainder of the card body by mechanically weakened areas consisting of grooves, perforations in the material in the form of "dashed lines", etc.

Objects, features and advantages of the invention emerge from the following description given by way of illustrative and nonlimiting example with reference to the appended drawings in which:

\* - figure 1 is a front view of a card of the invention,

\* - figure 2 is a back view of the card, and  
- figure 3 is a perspective view of the card.

Figures 1 to 3 represent a card 10 including a microcircuit card 11 in a card body 12.

The microcircuit card is of an appropriate type known in the art, advantageously of the ID-000 format, for example a SIM or USIM card.

The microcircuit card is precut. Thus there are seen, around the card, two slots 13, which here are parallel to the longer sides of the card 10, and a transverse slot 14. The contour of the microcircuit card 11 is completed by lines of mechanical weakening, for example grooves.

Note that the location of the microcircuit card 11 is off-centre with respect to the card 10 because the microcircuit of the small card 11 is at the location it would normally have in a real card with the same format as the card 10. This ensures compatibility with an ID-1 card reader before the small card is detached.

The microcircuit card includes a microcircuit as such and contacts (not shown). This is known in the art.

5 In the example represented, the card 10 has the ID-1 or CR-80 format and the microcircuit card 11 has the ID-000 format, which means that well-known prior art techniques can be used for fabricating the card.

According to the invention, a token 15 is also precut into the card body next to the microcircuit card.

10 As shown, this token extends to one corner of the card body, here the bottom right-hand corner 16 (as seen in figure 1). Note that in the present example the token extends only to that corner, and does not extend to either top corner.

15 It is in fact preferable to select this corner because it is the corner at the greatest distance from the microcircuit card.

The token is next to the microcircuit card in the sense that a portion of the contour of the token also constitutes a portion of the contour of the card 11.

20 Here the token is of rectangular general shape with sides at least approximately parallel to those of the card body 12.

25 To be more precise, in the present example, the sides of the token are at least approximately aligned with the sides of the microcircuit card; the top side of the token is therefore approximately in line with the top side of the card 11 and the left-hand side of the token constitutes the right-hand side of the microcircuit card, initially running vertically and then at an angle.

30 In the example considered here, the token is a magnetic card with characteristics similar to those of most magnetic cards known in the art, but having a different format. There can therefore be seen on its front face (figure 1) a supplier logo, a number and the  
35 name and forenames of the holder (this can be printed

when personalizing the microcircuit card, as a function of information about the holder provided during personalization). This visual information may be applied in ink, thermally or by embossing, yielding characters in relief.

There may also be a photo, for example of the holder, or any other design.

On the back of the token (see figure 2) there is an area on which the user can write personal information, for example his signature. There may also be a magnetic band (or strip) 18 for magnetic storage of information, for example on the balance of an account, etc.

The magnetic band 18 preferably has a length of not less than 2.25 inches. This is known in the art. This band may be limited to the token but may instead extend over the remainder of the card body. This band in practice respects Hi-Lo coercivity criteria. The stored information is advantageously coded by compression from 210 bpi to 260 bpi on IATA and 75 bpi to 100 bpi on ABA.

Bar codes may also be printed on the front or back of the token.

In a variant that is not shown, the token may include a microcircuit instead of the magnetic band.

The token may also be of the contactless type or a radio-frequency identification (RFID) label.

The token advantageously includes a hole 19 through which a key-ring, clip, etc. may be passed. Here this hole is in the corner of the token that is nearest the microcircuit card.

Outside the portion common to the contour of the microcircuit card, the contour of the token 15 is defined by a mechanically weakened line, preferably consisting of grooves 16.

When the holder receives his card, it is in practice personalized, at least in respect of the

microcircuit card. It is then sufficient to press the common portion of the contours of the card and the token to separate them virtually instantaneously.